

The Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME XXXI.

TO RENT.

DOCK FOR RENT.

Dock and Yard 20x300 ft., North Branch and North-av. Bridge, suitable for Lumber and Coal Yard. Rent moderate. A. E. GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building.

DOCK

For Rent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st. R. E. & W. G. McCOORMICK, 165 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Three-story, with all modern improvements, in the American Express Co. building, suitable for office or residence. Rent moderate. A. E. GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building.

Dock to Rent. The Dock corner of Polk-st. and Fifth-st. 300 feet long by 40 feet wide. Rent moderate. A. E. GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building.

STORE TO RENT. Corner State and Twenty-seventh-sts. Also Suite of rooms for dwelling in same block. RENT, WARD & BRYAN, 124 LaSalle-st.

DOCK LOT. On the west side of the river, just south of Twenty-st. RENT, WARD & BRYAN, 124 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL. We want one application for \$10,000, on inside improved property. Rate, 7 per cent. Security must be chosen. Also, other amounts. ALEX. S. PUTNEY, Turner & Bond, 27 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

LOANS ON MORTGAGES. On improved Real Estate. For a term of years, in large or small sums, at the lowest current rates of interest. RENT, WARD & BRYAN, 124 LaSalle-st.

CHANCE SALE. On Monday, April 21, 1877, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at public auction, for the benefit of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., the following real estate: A lot of land in the city of Chicago, containing 10 acres, more or less. RENT, WARD & BRYAN, 124 LaSalle-st.

AGE SALE! at 10 A. M., near Burlington-st. A Dwelling, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. RENT, WARD & BRYAN, 124 LaSalle-st.

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FOREIGN.

Reports from Every Quarter but Vienna Make War Inevitable.

At Vienna a Faint Hope Exists of Staying Russia's Hand.

Lord Derby's Note to the English Representative at Constantinople.

He Gives Up the Idea of Pledges as Entirely Hopeless.

Belief that Austria and Hungary Cannot Remain Neutral.

The Vatican Said to Be Elated Over the Prospect of General War.

Text of the Recent Speech of the Sultan to the Turkish Parliament.

THE EAST. Constantinople, April 15.—A telegram from Constantinople says: "A Russian yacht arrived today to take the members of the Embassy to Odessa the moment they receive orders to quit Constantinople. The Porte believes that the rupture will be delayed until Russia has communicated her intentions to the Powers, but no hope of a peaceful settlement is entertained. Russian troops in Turkey are to be placed under the protection of the German Embassy. Constantinople will be declared a state of siege immediately after the rupture."

PARIS, April 15.—It is said that the staff of the Russian Embassy has been ordered to leave Constantinople tomorrow. A telegram from Bucharest announces that the Russian Consul at Bucharest and Boens-Rose have received orders to depart. The *Journal des Debats* says the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is being ordered to leave Constantinople tomorrow. A telegram from Bucharest announces that the Russian Consul at Bucharest and Boens-Rose have received orders to depart. The *Journal des Debats* says the Russian fleet in the Black Sea is being ordered to leave Constantinople tomorrow.

ROME, April 15.—It is said that, in view of the complications, Russia has proposed to the Vatican to settle long-existing differences.

LOANING THIS WAR. Bucharest, April 15.—A Vienna dispatch says Austria is resolved, it is said, to demand, to localise the war by armed occupation of Bosnia.

LORD DERBY GIVES IT UP. London, April 15.—Lord Derby has sent the following dispatch to the British Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople: "Sir: The Turkish Ambassador called today and left a copy of the circular on the subject of the protocol. I expressed my deep regret to the Ambassador that the Porte had not taken. I thought it unnecessary to enter on any further discussion of a step which had been adopted by the Porte after full consideration, and could not be retraced. I said, however, it did not seem clear whether the Porte would send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg or not to treat on the question of mutual disarmament. Mursat Pasha stated that Turkey was not prepared to adopt any such measure, and expressed the opinion that matters could not be settled satisfactorily unless the Powers should consent to annul the protocol. I replied that the divergence between the views of the two Governments appeared so wide as to render further discussion useless, and I said that I could not see what further steps England could take to avert the war which appeared inevitable. Mursat Pasha answered that the attitude of his Government was simply defensive, that they did not desire war, but they would prefer it to the sacrifice of national independence which appeared to be involved in an acceptance of the protocol."

THE LAST EFFORTS TO PATCH IT UP. London, April 15.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna says the Russian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor of Austria today, and afterwards an interview with Count Andrassy, to whom he communicated a telegraphic circular from Prince Gortschakoff. The Russian Ambassador's visit was followed by a thrilling recovery to-night, in consequence of private messages from Paris and London, stating that diplomatic attempts are likely to be made to pave the way for giving satisfaction to Russian susceptibilities by annulling the Treaty of Paris. The greatest readiness is discernible on the part of the Austrian Government to support any last attempt to procure peace which may be made by England.

GERMAN CONTRACTORS SUPPLY THE CORPS AT BELLOR and Strasbourg have arrived at St. Petersburg, where they are making large contracts. Fifty railway engines, fitted for the gauges of Roumanian lines, have been supplied by Berlin factories. One-third of the army at Kischineff will not cross the Pruth, but will move toward Sulin to cross over into Dobrudda. Two Turkish monitors are at Bellor.

THE VIENNA RUMORS OF RECAPITULATION. A Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "I hear from Vienna that negotiations are pending between the Powers on one side and Russia on the other, by which the immediate outbreak of war seems likely to be prevented."

WAR MONDAY. "A Bucharest telegram announces that the entry of the Russians into Roumania will begin Monday or Tuesday. Notwithstanding all denials, it is certain that on Friday a telegraphic dispatch was received from St. Petersburg advising Russia here of the immediate declaration of war against Turkey."

ASSEMBLY TO GET INTO IT. The *Standard's* special from St. Petersburg says that all journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutral in the war which impends. They unanimously agree in favor of alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of the Russians into Bulgaria.

THE "STANDARD." The *Standard*, in the leader, says: "A last effort has been made to avert war, and a last appeal has been addressed to Russian good faith. We have no confidence in its success."

ROTTEN COMING. A dispatch from Paris reports that the last Pasha, sent for the Viceroy of Egypt, is expected yesterday an official visit of Ismail Pasha to the Sultan.

Pasha to the Sultan. The Khedive is to arrive in Constantinople next month.

CHANCE. The Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Greek Government has given orders that an army of 60,000 men be in readiness for active service in case of need. The feeling in Athens is intensely anti-Russian.

ALL THE LONDON JOURNALS agree in the statement that the Czar's visit to Kischineff will occur Thursday next.

CHANCE. A telegram to the *Daily News* from Rome represents that the Vatican is elated at the prospect of war, and ardently hopes the Russians may gain some preliminary advantages, in which case it has persuaded itself that the war would become general.

REPORTS FROM THE EAST. Reports have reached Cardinal Simoni from Central Russia intimating that an international outbreak is imminent in Russian Poland and contiguous Russian provinces. Preparations for the movement have long been going on.

VIENNA, April 15.—It is officially confirmed that the Roumanian troops will oppose the passage of the Danube by the Turkish army, but will allow the Russians to cross the Pruth.

THE TURKISH ARMY. The correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "I have just inspected the Ottoman fleet in the Bosphorus, and find the condition of the Sultan's navy really splendid. The vessels are fully manned and perfectly equipped. As good as possible. Admiral Robert Pasha has been formally appointed Commander of the Black Sea Squadron, which comprises fifteen iron-clads. The forts on the Bosphorus are also ready."

REPORTS FROM THE ARMY. Reports from the army are satisfactory. Mehmet Pasha, First Aide-de-Camp of the Sultan, has left the Capital to inspect the troops and munitions. The army is well equipped and the general arrangements along the Asiatic frontier.

STATISTICS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION. Baron Henry de Worms has annexed to the fifth edition of his work, "England's Policy in the East," a new chapter on the Eastern Question. The first gives the population, trade, financial, military, and naval resources of each Power concerned in the Eastern Question. The second presents at a glance the religious creeds and numbers of each of the nationalities in the Turkish Empire. The third gives the population of 100,000, about equal in number to a third-rate English town. The revenue of the Turkish Empire is estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs, which is equivalent to saying that all male Mohammedans of full age are soldiers. The Russian Empire is estimated at 2,000,000,000 francs, the Turkish Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Austrian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Prussian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the French Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Italian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Spanish Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Portuguese Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Dutch Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Belgian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Swiss Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the German Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Austrian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Prussian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the French Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Italian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Spanish Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Portuguese Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Dutch Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Belgian Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Swiss Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the German Empire at 1,000,000,000 francs, the Austrian Empire 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stuck to them. President Hayes has been early to talk when he has anything to say. It is of interest to know that he is in no manner disturbed or annoyed by the fire-alarms which are threatened by a few disaffected Republicans, but will keep right on trying to be the center of the whole country. He has not asked a jot of his confidence in the policy thus far pursued toward the South; he does not know to what extent attempts may be made to thwart him; but of one thing he is confident—"namely, I think it my duty to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it." This is what he said in an interview on Saturday.

The indications yesterday in New Orleans were that the long and bitter contest between the rival Governors will today be ended in favor of NICOLLA. Four more members of the PACKARD Legislature are needed to complete a legal and valid body. It is confidently expected that the regular members, and possibly more, will go over today. With this would end the labors of the Commission and PACKARD's hold upon the Governorship. The withdrawal of the troops would immediately follow, and NICOLLA would be in fact the only Governor of Louisiana. In spite of the assurance he has received of the support of the troops, PACKARD will have no alternative but to follow CHAMBERLAIN's example and quit the hopeless fight.

Yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE was one of the most notable in the history of the paper. It contained the equivalent of sixty-three columns of advertisements—an amount of advertising patronage never equaled by any other daily paper in America—the New York Herald, and rarely, if at all, surpassed by that paper, considering the greater length of THE TRIBUNE's columns. Not even the large and varied collection of choice reading matter peculiar to Sunday's Tribune exceeded in interest the thousands of advertisements setting forth, in their individual and unique phraseology, the condition and wants of a great city; while the combination of attractive contents with the vast superiority in circulation which THE TRIBUNE has obtained on Sunday constitutes an achievement in journalism that justifies a feeling of pride and gratification.

The subject of "Panperism" is discussed in an interesting manner in a paper which we print this morning, prepared by a correspondent who has taken the pains to procure and collate statistics showing relatively the cost of maintaining the various grades and kinds of pauperism in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, together with the general overhauling of our system of pauper encouragement which is a subject which should receive the attention of our law-makers at an early day.

PACKARD AND NICOLLA CLAIM BOTH DEFEAT.

In his letter to the President, Mr. PACKARD endeavors to establish a point, that the President is of necessity, when appealed to by the Executive authority of a State under the circumstances stated in the Constitution, the exclusive judge as to who is the Executive of the State, and therefore cannot refuse the aid of troops asked for. Having assumed this point, he argues that the President cannot question the legality of his (PACKARD's) election without questioning his own. In both of these points, the law and the fact do not sustain Mr. PACKARD.

In the case of conflicting claims as to who is the Executive of a State Government, as for instance in the present case of Louisiana, the application must necessarily decide whether the President is to be asked to recognize the competence and legal Executive of the State. But he is not bound to decide that A. B. or C. D. is the true Executive of the State. If the matter be in doubt or open to question, he is not compelled to recognize either PACKARD or NICOLLA, but will address himself first to those means which the Constitution and laws of the State provide for ascertaining who is Governor of Louisiana. In the first place, Mr. PACKARD mistakes the facts when he assumes that his claim and that of the President rest on the same foundation. The Constitution of the State of Louisiana provides:

"The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be elected by the Governor of the State, and shall hold office for the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified voters of the State shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be elected Governor, and the person having the next greatest number of votes shall be elected Lieutenant-Governor."

In 1872 the Legislature created what is known as the Returning Board for "all elections," etc., and authorized that Board to hear complaints, etc., and to reject returns for irregularities and declare the result. The act of the Legislature, however, could not amend, alter, or repeal the State constitutional requirements that the returns from the election officers of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should be made to the Secretary of State, and these original returns be held by the Secretary before the Legislature, to be by them counted, and the person having the highest number of votes to be declared Governor. It will be seen that, by the Constitution of Louisiana, the Returning Board had no jurisdiction over the returns for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and that the Legislature had original

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has been represented, then a serious effort should be made to compel the man who plundered him to disgorge. Mr. TRACY has always been the man to stand strong personal attachments, and has had the reputation of being a fair friend and a generous master. The termination of his career, in which light his retirement from the Presidency of the Rock Island Road may be regarded, is a sad one, and will be regretted by those who knew and admired him in his time of power.

EFFECT OF TOO HIGH A TARIFF.
The revelations now being made public in regard to silk importations present one aspect going to show that the Government cannot evade all responsibility for the system of robbery, since it has established so high a tariff on silk goods as to offer a premium for dishonesty among the importers and the officials. The duty on manufactured silks is 60 per cent ad valorem, which does not include the same tax on boning, drapage, and commissions, making the total charges not less than 70 per cent on the first cost of the goods. The aggregate duties received have been from 30 to 40 per cent less than the law required, to probably a loss of \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 annually. Would it have been better to make these enormous silk duties one-half what they are, which might have been collected without much loss and would have yielded about as much revenue to the Government without the rigorous duties and the consequent smuggling and an epidemic of importers' dishonesty? The time has passed when silk goods can be regarded as a mere luxury. The silk dress is now as much a part of the wardrobe of the farmer and mechanic's wife and daughter as the alpaca was a few years ago. It is absurd that, while tea and coffee (on which every penny of a reasonable duty could be levied) are put on the free list, the duties on the staples of the household—silk, dressings, and linens—should be so high as to make their price half as much again as it ought to be. This is the temptation to fraud, and the 60 to 70 per cent leaves a large margin for it. The salaries paid the Custom-House underling officials are a large element in the system of robbery, temptation, and generally too small to secure the services of experts who cannot be deceived. Ignorance and collusion open the way to the frauds for which the universal popular demand and large margin of profit have prepared both importers and consumers. Applying the same line of argument to all classes of imported articles which are in universal demand and which excite the passions, it is not difficult to understand that the duties could be reduced one-half, yield the same amount of revenue, and save the public service from systematic corruption. The Secretary of the Treasury may run down and punish the chief offenders in the frauds lately exposed, but Congress may prevent to a large extent their recurrence by removing the temptation which always exists in excessive duties.

THE ARMAMENTS IN THE LEVANT.
Now that war is almost inevitable between Russia and Turkey, the question of armaments becomes of great importance. Leaving out of consideration those European Powers which may be ultimately dragged into the war, what is the strength of those nations and provinces that are immediately interested and must take one side or the other? We have very recently given the strength of Russia from official sources. Her army numbers 1,600,000 men, of which one half is used for offensive and the other half for defensive purposes. The army of the South, which has so long been concentrated at Kishinev, and is now, it reports may be trusted, across the Pruth on its march towards Romania, numbers 200,000 men. The army of the Caucasus, which will attack on the flank and has only a few weak battalions to oppose it, is 100,000 strong. The reserve corps on the Austrian side numbers about 350,000 men, and the reserve corps on the Russian side numbers about 300,000 men, stationed at various points that can be immediately brought into action. The highest estimate that has ever been made of the Turkish army is 700,000, but this is without doubt greatly exaggerated. The most competent military authorities state that the maximum of the Turkish forces is between 250,000 and 300,000 troops, and that the reserve is about 100,000 men. It is evident that in case of war the Russian army must be concentrated to meet the powerful Russian army of the South that no resistance can be offered to the Russian army of the Caucasus, or to the inevitable gravitation of Greece and the Servian provinces to the Russian side.

There is another reason why "Liberal" is a proper and desirable name under which to organize the new party movement in the South. It will render the ultimate alliance with the liberal-minded Republican party of the North in the South a very easy step, for the alliance will be with the liberal element of the Republican party, as represented fairly by the President and his Cabinet, and by the vast masses of intelligent, fair-thinking citizens who endorse their policies and political opinions. The alliance will be opposed by the implacable under the lead of such men as WALKER, PHILLIPS, who has already come out as their spokesman, the displaced carpet-baggers in the South, and a class of rabid, machine politicians everywhere who have no other knowledge of possible issue in public affairs than the display of the "bloody shirt." It would not be surprising to see some of these implacable malignants go over to the ultra Democrats, where they can take together, and in the conservative South, where they can find a general place for them under the new condition of things which aims to establish reconciliation and good will. Such an occurrence would not be any more remarkable than it was for BAX BURTON to become a Radical Republican after voting fifty-four times for JEFF DAVIS in the Charleston Convention just preceding the Rebellion. Excessive men in the South, who are not of life, and it is between the two extremes of implacable that the Southern "Liberals" hope for the salvation of their country and happiness of their people. With the carpet-baggers out of the way, the South has only to fear from the Bourbon Democrats and the irreconcilable claiming to be Republicans.

It is absolutely certain that the new political departure in the South will secure a more complete protection to the colored people than they have ever enjoyed before. To reverse the old adage—"United they fall, divided they stand." With political division among the blacks, which has already been accomplished to a considerable extent in South Carolina and Louisiana, the colored voter will have secured a political independence that will render his vote valuable and assure his rights and his protection. His vote will no longer be a matter of course, to be given to a certain imported clique or to a certain white man's, and to be secured by protection, conciliation, and bribe, and then upon it in their own interest. The old Bourbon Democrats will secure the greater proportion of the colored vote by reason of the greater confidence they will inspire, and the common interest of blacks and whites in the peaceful, economical administration of local government, educational advancement, and the material progress and progress of the country. One great issue will be the taxation and disbursement of the blacks have found out the element that it is not in their interest to support the tax-eaters as against the taxpayers. This will be equally true after the Democrats shall have supplanted the carpet-baggers, and the Liberals begin the fight for reform, not on a sectional basis, but on the business basis of self-protection.

The subject of "Panperism" is discussed in an interesting manner in a paper which we print this morning, prepared by a correspondent who has taken the pains to procure and collate statistics showing relatively the cost of maintaining the various grades and kinds of pauperism in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, together with the general overhauling of our system of pauper encouragement which is a subject which should receive the attention of our law-makers at an early day.

PACKARD AND NICOLLA CLAIM BOTH DEFEAT.

In his letter to the President, Mr. PACKARD endeavors to establish a point, that the President is of necessity, when appealed to by the Executive authority of a State under the circumstances stated in the Constitution, the exclusive judge as to who is the Executive of the State, and therefore cannot refuse the aid of troops asked for. Having assumed this point, he argues that the President cannot question the legality of his (PACKARD's) election without questioning his own. In both of these points, the law and the fact do not sustain Mr. PACKARD.

In the case of conflicting claims as to who is the Executive of a State Government, as for instance in the present case of Louisiana, the application must necessarily decide whether the President is to be asked to recognize the competence and legal Executive of the State. But he is not bound to decide that A. B. or C. D. is the true Executive of the State. If the matter be in doubt or open to question, he is not compelled to recognize either PACKARD or NICOLLA, but will address himself first to those means which the Constitution and laws of the State provide for ascertaining who is Governor of Louisiana. In the first place, Mr. PACKARD mistakes the facts when he assumes that his claim and that of the President rest on the same foundation. The Constitution of the State of Louisiana provides:

"The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be elected by the Governor of the State, and shall hold office for the term of four years, and, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified voters of the State shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be elected Governor, and the person having the next greatest number of votes shall be elected Lieutenant-Governor."

In 1872 the Legislature created what is known as the Returning Board for "all elections," etc., and authorized that Board to hear complaints, etc., and to reject returns for irregularities and declare the result. The act of the Legislature, however, could not amend, alter, or repeal the State constitutional requirements that the returns from the election officers of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should be made to the Secretary of State, and these original returns be held by the Secretary before the Legislature, to be by them counted, and the person having the highest number of votes to be declared Governor. It will be seen that, by the Constitution of Louisiana, the Returning Board had no jurisdiction over the returns for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and that the Legislature had original

and exclusive jurisdiction over the returns for Governor. In the manner the State Constitution makes each House of the General Assembly exclusive

